

Attachment D

Renewed Cooperation on Scientific and Institutional Matters

Recognizing the advantages of enhanced cooperation in the management and stewardship of Pacific salmon,

Recognizing the benefits of increased stability in the management and stewardship of Pacific salmon under the Pacific Salmon Treaty,

Recognizing the benefits of continued bilateral agreement,

Recognizing the advantages of consultation and cooperation on science and information exchange,

Recognizing the benefits of processes for getting information for management, including the development of common assessment models,

Recognizing the need to develop clearer distinctions between technical and policy issues,

Recognizing that improved institutional arrangements and greater cooperation on science will facilitate improved resource management,

The Government of Canada and the Government of the United States (the "Parties") agree to:

(a) participate, to the extent practicable, in each other's public consultation processes leading to the establishment of annual management regimes;

(b) encourage greater cooperation between fisheries managers through, *inter alia*, staff exchange arrangements, workshops and timely exchange of data;

(c) review the committee structure of the Pacific Salmon Commission (the "Commission") to ensure that current committees are functioning effectively;

(d) request the Commission to eliminate the Committee on Research and Statistics and to reconstitute it as the Committee on Scientific Cooperation which shall be comprised of no more than eight members, drawn from both governmental and non-governmental scientific communities, to be nominated four each by the respective National Sections of the Commission with the mandate to:

(i) assist in consultation with the scientific and technical committees of the Commission in setting the scientific agenda for the Commission, including identifying emerging issues and subjects for research and monitoring progress;

(ii) monitor the progress of the Parties in enhancing cooperation and consultation on science including such matters as timely data exchange, the development of common assessment models, and scientific and technical exchanges;

(iii) provide support to the scientific and technical committees of the Commission including advising the Commission at its request on the distinction between technical and policy issues, and assisting in arranging peer review evaluation of scientific reports;